

Dole's 36 wonderful years in Congress and record setting 11 years of leadership in the Senate. The Dole Archive contains a significant collection of papers, images and objects, many of which are on display in public exhibits at the Dole Institute.

The Dole Institute of Politics is a bipartisan civic institution with a mission to promote civic engagement and public service. Led by Director Bill Lacy, this mission is carried out through public programming which regularly brings figures of national political prominence to speak at the Dole Institute, interpretive exhibits on the life and career of Senator Dole, and the maintenance of the Dole Archive research collections.

Participation in the MAP program was made possible at virtually no cost to the Dole Institute through assistance from the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Dole Institute's achievement.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 2010*

Mr. EHLERS. Madam Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 434, 435, and 436, I was absent for two reasons. First, my flights from GRR to DTW and from DTW to DCA were both delayed. Second, I had an important meeting related to my work on the aviation subcommittee and my role as co-chair of the GH caucus. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on all three votes.

#### RECOGNIZING THE OUTSTANDING SERVICE OF ANTHONY CERONE ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

### HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 2010*

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of Anthony Cerone and his dedicated service to the people of the United States on the occasion of his retirement.

In February 1976 Mr. Cerone was hired by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and was assigned as a Correctional Officer at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in San Diego, California. He was promoted to the rank of Senior Officer Specialist in August of 1980.

In 1979, Americans were taken hostage at our Embassy in Tehran, Iran. Mr. Cerone responded by joining the U.S. Air Force Ready Reserve. He remained until 1985 and was Honorably Discharged as a Staff Sergeant.

With a desire to work in the field and within the community enforcing immigration law, Mr. Cerone pursued a career with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and was hired in November of 1980, assigned to the U.S. Border Patrol in San Ysidro, CA as an Immigration Detention Officer. He transferred to the San Diego District Downtown Office in May of 1983. He was promoted to Lead Detention Enforcement Officer in 1985 and Deportation Officer in 1987.

Mr. Cerone graduated from Miramar College, San Diego, CA in 1983 and earned a degree in the Administration of Justice.

In 1999, Mr. Cerone was promoted to Supervisory Detention and Deportation Officer where he formed and was the team leader of the newly created Alien Removal Unit. On June 30, 2001, Mr. Cerone voluntarily retired with over 29 years of federal service.

After September 11, 2001, Mr. Cerone desired to return to federal law enforcement to aid in the effort to protect the United States and its citizens from future terrorist attacks.

In March of 2002, he was hired as a Special Deputy U.S. Marshal to protect the U.S. Courts and its staff at the U.S. District Court of Southern California, in San Diego. During this time, he also applied to return to service with the INS.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) hired Mr. Cerone as the Officer-in-Charge of the ICE Otay Detention Facility on June 12, 2005. After two years of overseeing this custodial operation that managed 1,000 ICE detainees and over 400 employees, Mr. Cerone transferred to the downtown ICE office on July 1, 2007, as an Assistant Field Office Director.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues please join me in recognizing the distinguished career of Anthony Cerone serving the People of the United States.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SREBRENICA GENOCIDE

### HON. RUSS CARNAHAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 2010*

Mr. CARNAHAN. Madam Speaker, on Sunday, July 11, 2010 the world paused to solemnly commemorate the 15th Anniversary of the Srebrenica Genocide. This unconscionable act of cruelty and disregard for human life—Europe's worst massacre since World War II—has left a deep scar upon humanity.

An estimated 8,000 Muslim men and teenage boys were brutally slaughtered and approximately 30,000 refugees were forced from their homes.

United Nations peacekeepers protecting the Srebrenica "safe zone" were outmanned and outgunned with little ability to stop the atrocities. This, unfortunately, highlights the collective failure of nations to take sufficient, decisive, and timely action to prevent this horrific mass murder and ethnic cleansing. We must never forget the important lessons learned from this terrible chapter of Bosnian history, in particular that hatred must never be allowed to take root.

I represent one of the largest populations of Bosnians and Bosnian-Americans. Approximately 35,000 Bosnian-Americans reside in the St. Louis, Missouri, region, and of these, upwards of 5,000 are survivors of the Srebrenica massacre. This is an issue for which I feel strongly, as I have seen how profoundly it has affected individuals, families, and the community.

Last year, I met with several of these Missourians while attending the 14th anniversary remembrance ceremony in Srebrenica. I wit-

nessed the mass burial of the remains of over 500 victims recovered from the mass gravesites. It is important for us to remember those who were lost, and honor their memory as we move forward.

Fifteen years later there are still mass grave sites that remain undiscovered, families that have yet to be reunited, and remains of loved ones that have yet to be positively identified. The International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) has been doing remarkable forensic work in Bosnia, and training and employing local Bosnians, to help identify remains. Most of the families of survivors in my district have contributed DNA samples in the effort to help identify their missing family members. While they still face serious difficulties, to date they have positively identified two-thirds of the missing persons in Bosnia.

Fortunately, there have been significant efforts, overall, at apprehending war criminals and ensuring that they face justice. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) has indicted a total of twenty-one individuals for crimes committed in Srebrenica, including seven senior officials who were convicted in June 2010, and former President Radovan Karadzic who is currently on trial.

It is imperative that war criminals be found and brought to justice. I strongly urge the United States, along with the international community, to continue its commitment to help find and bring to justice Bosnian Serb commander Ratko Mladic, who is still at large, for his central role in orchestrating the atrocities of the genocide.

These trials are critical to the social healing and reconciliation process that must take place in order to advance to goal of a lasting peace, prosperity, rule of law, and an effective unity government in Bosnia and Herzegovina. And it is critical to provide some closure to the families of the victims of the Srebrenica Genocide, so that their personal healing can also take place.

Additionally, in March, 2010, the Serbian Parliamentary official of Bosnia issued a formal apology for the 1995 massacre of Bosnian Muslim men and boys. This narrow majority vote cannot replace the losses suffered by the Bosnian people as a result of the genocide, but this signal of acknowledgement by the Serbian community was a necessary and hopefully meaningful step forward.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has taken great strides toward becoming a more stable nation and an international partner, yet increased stability in the region and stronger national institutions are still key priorities moving forward.

The United States can best honor the innocent lives lost by taking a moment of pause, today, to reflect upon the Srebrenica Genocide and recommit ourselves to the defense of human rights and freedoms wherever they are imperiled. We in Congress must also persist in ensuring that justice is served and freedom and democracy endure through our continued show of support for Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to its constitutional reform, improvement of democratic institutions, strengthening of the rule of law, and increased political and economic stability.

Let us commemorate the tragedy of Srebrenica by delivering on the promise of peace.